

## (1) Radical(Japanese) - vs - Stem(English)

" 足 of 路 " in O'Dell, is one of the radicals for Japanese Kanji characters, the radical is not "stem", and those radicals do not necessarily form a leading part of Japanese Kanji characters, like those examples of "艹 (Radical) for 茄", "女(Radical) for 妾", "心 (Radical) for 惚", "扌 (Radical) for 抛", "足 (Radical) for 距", etc.

## (2) Stem in Japanese language

Stem is "ka", in the following, as one of examples.

(In case of the conjugation of a verb).

"ka" of kakanai(書かない=in Japanese), "ka" of kakimasu(書きます),

"ka" of kaku(書く), "ka" of kakutoki(書くとき), "ka" of kakeba(書けば),

"ka" of kake(書け).

< "kaku" is "書く" in Japanese, and it means "write" in English. >

## (3) Radical, Affix, Stem

"Radical" in Japanese corresponds to "Affix" in English, and a few examples are shown below.

<in English>

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perspective

per      spect      ive

↓          ↓          ↓

Prefix   Stem   Suffix

"Prefix" corresponds to "left affix" in Japanese, and "Suffix" corresponds to "right affix" in Japanese.

For another example of "stem" in English, assuming that the dictionary has such data as "ship" as a line of text with those words of "shipped, shipment, shipping" as the relevant words, the present invention gets the stem which is "ship" in the case, and continues to find a unique one among relevant words, at the time of input.

It is different from those in Fig. 5 of O'Dell, in which "足" in O'Dell, is not stem, Japanese character examples have no relation to each other, and they have entirely different meanings in Japanese, like those; 距 which means "distance" (12313131.3233, data string in O'Dell), 踊 which means "dance" (12313132.412331), 踐 which means "practice" (12313133.33444), 路 which means "road" (123131342.4123), 跡 which means "site" (123131343.4744), 跳 which means "jump" (123131344.4844), 踏 which means "step" (12313137.2441233), etc.

<in Japanese>

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There are 4 kinds (left, right, upper, lower), like those examples of;

"艹 (Radical) for 茄 ",

"力 (Radical) for 茄 ",

"女 (Radical) for 妾 ",

"心 (Radical) for 惚 ",

"丰 (Radical) for 抛 ",

"足 (Radical) for 距 ", etc.

Claim 1 of O'Dell is referring to the discovery which is not idea of O'Dell, as mentioned in col. 10, lines 20-32 (O'Dell), "This invention utilizes the discovery that, when classified in accordance with the classification scheme of Fig. 1A, most Chinese characters and Japanese Kanji characters can be uniquely identified by strings of code numbers where the number of code numbers is usually less than the number of strokes in the character."

Applicant understands that the Patent was given to what is utilizing the discovery. According to the way of O'Dell, using above-mentioned discovery, it has a way to group the possible strokes into seven groups, as stated in O'Dell that, in col. 8, line 24+, "As shown in Fig. 1A, the possible strokes used in Chinese characters or Japanese Kanji characters are grouped into seven groups, with most of the possible strokes within each group". Due to its way of O'Dell, it is impractical. Fig. 5 in O'Dell, can not suddenly appear. Prior to reaching at Fig. 5, a certain number of strokes must be given by the user, and users would have to face chaotic situations during the process, having different Japanese characters unknown to the user, which may suddenly and unexpectedly appear

on the display, at the time of input.

In Fig. 5 of O'Dell, the candidate characters are shown. It must be a case after depressing a certain number of keys, because it is impossible to branch directly to Fig. 5, and prior to having such characters as 距、踊、踐、路、跡, etc, in Figure 5, for example, the followings inevitably take place.

\*(Examples)\*

After typing codes upto 1 7 - , □ appears on the display.

< At this point, operator's action is necessary to further continue >

After typing codes upto 1 7 - 1 , 中 appears on the display.

< At this point, operator's action is necessary to further continue >

After typing codes upto 1 7 - 1 - 1 , 叫 appears on the display.

< At this point, operator's action is necessary to further continue >

" 足 " in O'Dell, is neither stem/root, nor Japanese character. It is one of the radicals for Japanese kanji characters, its radical is not the stem, and those do not necessarily form a leading part of Japanese kanji characters, as shown below.

" 力(Radical) for 茄 ", " 女(Radical) for 妾 ", " 心 (Radical) for 惚 ",  
" 扌(Radical) for 扠 ", " 足 (Radical) for 距 ", etc.

Stem in Japanese means "ka", in the following examples;

ka of kakanai(書かない=in Japanese), ka of kakimasu(書きます),  
ka of kaku(書く), ka of kakutoki(書くとき), ka of kakeba(書けば),  
ka of kake(書け)

"Entering ,,,,,,, Identifying a plurality of lines of text with the same stem, and ,,,,,," (which is mentioned in the paragraph 9 of Office Action), is not contained in O'Dell, as " 足 of 距" is not stem. And also, "Fig. 5 shows the plurality of lines of words with the same initial stems, giving ,,,,,," (which is mentioned in the paragraph 9 of Office Action) is not contained in O'Dell, as " 足 of 距" in O'Dell is not initial stem.

The features of O'Dell, utilizing above-mentioned discovery, are not related to the present invention, because the present invention is based on ideas / discoveries which are different from O'Dell.

Concerning the Paragraph 10 and 11 of the Office Action, U.S. Pat. No. 5870492 (Shimizu) is not related to the present invention, as there is nothing to compare with the present invention.

5870492 (Shimizu) relates to an improvement in handwriting character entry apparatus, mentioning the type which has an input device for inputting hand-written characters and a display device, wherein hand-written character pattern inputted by the input device is recognized and a plurality of candidate characters having configurations similar to that of the recognized character pattern are extracted and standard character pattern corresponding to the candidate characters are displayed for selection on the display device, and one of the displayed plural candidate characters that is the intended character for the inscribed character is selected by an operator, pressing a stylus against the inscribed character.

As for the paragraph 12 of Office Action, the present invention is different from O'Dell, and applicant responds to it as follows.

O'Dell discovered that some characters are uniquely identifiable, before entry of all stroke data of character to enter. However, the discovery itself is not "idea" of O'Dell.

O'Dell has a way to group the possible strokes into seven groups, as stated in O'Dell, in col. 8, line 24+. The way of O'Dell to group the possible strokes into seven groups, users would have to face chaotic situations, having different Japanese characters unknown to and unexpected by the user, which may suddenly and unexpectedly appear on the display, at the time of input. Then, it is impractical, having no chance to be actually used.

Moreover, " 𠄎 " in O'Dell is neither stem/root, nor Japanese character, as explained above, and O'Dell claims do not correspond to the present invention.

It is respectfully requested that this patent application be reconsidered, claims 104-121 allowed, and the case passed to issue.

Very respectfully,

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Attachment: Examples of the number of strokes & radicals  
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